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June 2001



Social Studies 30
Grade 12 Diploma Examination

Alberta
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June 2001

Social Studies 30

Grade 12 Diploma Examination

Description

Part A: Multiple Choice consists of 70 multiple-choice questions, worth 70% of the total mark.

Part B: Written Response consists of a written-response section, worth 30% of the total mark.

Time: This examination was developed to be completed in 2 ½ hours; however, you may take an additional ½ hour to complete the examination.

Recommendation: Read the questions in Part B before beginning the examination. Ideas appearing in the multiple-choice questions may assist you in composing your essay.

Instructions

Part A: Multiple Choice

- On the answer sheet provided, use **only** an **HB** pencil to mark the correct or best answer for each question. Fill in the circle that corresponds to your answer. For example:

The capital city of Canada is

- A. Vancouver
- B. Winnipeg
- C. Montreal
- D. Ottawa

Answer Sheet

(A) (B) (C) ●

- Mark only one answer for each question.
- If you change an answer, erase your first answer completely.
- Answer all questions.

Part B: Written Response

- Instructions for Part B are located on page 28.

Do not write your name anywhere in this booklet.
Feel free to make corrections and revisions directly on your Written Work.



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Part A: Multiple Choice

1. Which of the following government actions **best** reflects an emphasis on the promotion of self-reliance and competitiveness in the Canadian economy?
 - A. Eliminating subsidies to small independent businesses
 - B. Raising the goods and services tax on consumer spending
 - C. Nationalizing natural resource production and distribution
 - D. Regulating fees charged by Crown corporations

2. Which of the following characteristics would be present in a model public enterprise system?
 - A. Investment capital for entrepreneurship
 - B. Private ownership of resources
 - C. Income inequality
 - D. Price stability

Use the following statements to answer question 3.

Statement I
The largest single source of revenue for the Government of Canada is taxes levied on the income of corporations.

Statement II
Generally, in Canada, the rate of taxation on personal income rises as total taxable income increases.

3. Which of the following observations regarding the above statements is correct?
 - A. Both statements are true.
 - B. Both statements are false.
 - C. Statement I is false and Statement II is true.
 - D. Statement I is true and Statement II is false.

4. Supporters of a mixed economy argue that governments should attempt to moderate the effects of the “boom-and-bust” business cycle by
 - A. raising interest rates during boom periods and raising taxes during recessions
 - B. encouraging industrial production during boom periods and during recessions
 - C. reducing tax rates during boom periods and restricting investment during recessions
 - D. restraining expansion during boom periods and stimulating growth during recessions

Use the following sources to answer questions 5 to 8.

Source I

Selected Arguments For the Welfare State

1. Economic equality is the foundation on which basic freedoms rest. The welfare state can insure a basic economic equality for everyone.
2. Society has a moral responsibility to provide a minimum subsistence level for those citizens who are not able to provide it for themselves.
3. The welfare state represents a “compromise system” midway between an authoritarian government that satisfies everyone’s minimum economic needs and a capitalistic system that leaves this task solely to the individual’s initiative and ability. . . .
6. The sickness of any member of a society will adversely affect the whole society. For this reason, it is in society’s best interests to help individuals in need of assistance.

Source II

Selected Arguments Against the Welfare State

1. The government has no right to give away the tax dollars of hard working people to those who are unable or unwilling to work.
2. Individual citizen’s qualities of initiative and ambition will be destroyed in a “something for nothing society.” . . .
5. The welfare state is incompatible with democracy and may lead to socialism or communism or some other form of totalitarian government.
6. The welfare state will foster an immense bureaucratic monster that will be buried in its own red tape.

Source III



—all sources from *The Welfare State: Opposing Viewpoints*

5. Which of the following issues is raised by these sources?
- A. Should governments encourage individual incentive through welfare programs?
 - B. To what extent should governments regulate profit-oriented economic production and distribution?
 - C. Should governments assume responsibility for the economically disadvantaged?
 - D. To what extent should governments be responsible for maintaining the stability of an economy?
6. The belief that human activity is best served by the principles of the marketplace is suggested by
- A. Source I
 - B. Source II
 - C. both sources I and II
 - D. neither Source I nor Source II
7. A neoconservative would agree with the suggestion in the cartoon that the welfare state is a demoralizing force because in a welfare state,
- A. recipients of welfare may lose the initiative to provide for their own needs
 - B. the state should provide financial support for all citizens rather than just welfare recipients
 - C. welfare payments cannot provide the financial resources necessary to maintain an acceptable quality of life
 - D. the private sector has a moral obligation to provide employment for all members of the labour force despite the additional production costs
8. The arguments in Source II represent the views of someone traditionally associated with which position on the economic spectrum?
- A. Ultra left-wing
 - B. Ultra right-wing
 - C. Slightly left of centre
 - D. Slightly right of centre
-
9. Adam Smith argued that collusion and agreement among producers of the same product to artificially raise selling prices would be
- A. acceptable, as long as such actions occurred in a market economy
 - B. acceptable, as long as the government regulated the quality of the product
 - C. unacceptable because the government has the right to determine market prices
 - D. unacceptable because such actions interfered in the functioning of a free market

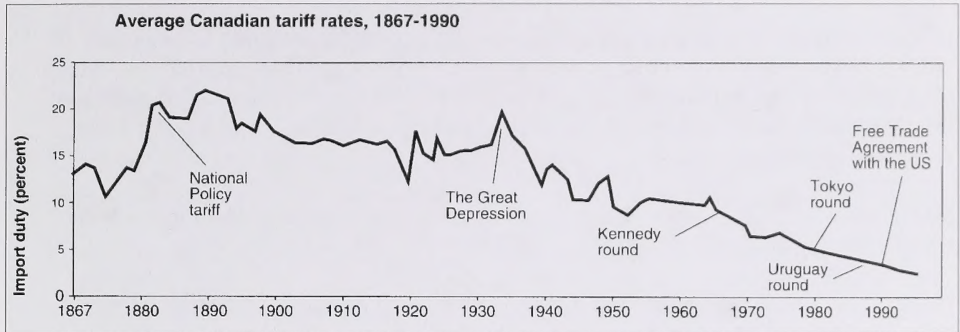
Use the following information to answer questions 10 and 11.

Perceived Advantages of an Economic System

- Individuals use their spending power to influence the production of goods and services.
- Economic freedom allows individuals to make their own decisions in the marketplace.
- Unrestricted competition guarantees the quality of goods and controls prices.
- Profits and tax exemptions provide business owners with the incentive to improve productivity and expand the workforce.

10. A Marxist would argue that these “Perceived Advantages”
- A. encourage individual greed rather than egalitarianism
 - B. exploit the middle class to the benefit of the working class
 - C. establish an equality of income that restricts individual initiative
 - D. encourage government nationalization rather than increased entrepreneurship
11. These “Perceived Advantages” would be supported **most strongly** by
- A. Communist party supporters in China
 - B. democratic socialist voters in Sweden
 - C. Labour party supporters in Great Britain
 - D. conservative economists in the United States
-
12. Which of the following statements identifies a dilemma faced by many democratic socialists during the Cold War?
- A. They were sympathetic to the American system of government and Soviet economic planning, yet hostile to American capitalism and Soviet dictatorship.
 - B. They favoured using peaceful methods to achieve some economic goals, yet accepted violence to achieve others.
 - C. They favoured privatizing primary industries but opposed nationalizing certain key industries.
 - D. They were critical of the welfare state but supportive of the Soviet Union’s centrally planned economy.

Use the following graph to answer questions 13 and 14.



—from *Economics: A Canadian Perspective*

13. The trend indicated in the graph suggests that Canadian trade has become more
- A. protectionist in nature
 - B. subject to currency fluctuations
 - C. integrated with other economies
 - D. dependent on world commodity prices
14. The graph provides information that supports the conclusion that government tariff policy since the Depression era has encouraged Canadian manufacturers to
- A. rely more on domestic sales and less on the export market
 - B. become more competitive with producers in other nations
 - C. rely more heavily on foreign sources for resource materials
 - D. become more dependent on capital goods production
15. Government decisions to grant tax breaks to corporations, to ease restrictive regulations in the private sector, and to privatize state assets would **most likely** occur in
- A. an economy based on public enterprise principles
 - B. a mixed economy using supply-side mechanisms
 - C. an economy based on social democratic principles
 - D. a command economy employing demand-side policies

Use the following editorial excerpt to answer questions 16 to 18.

If [governments are] looking for a road map [to economic recovery], they could do worse than to return to the old economics. The Americans [have started] to. Many of [Clinton's] key economists . . . grew up with the old economics. . . . It goes like this: governments should spend when the economy is bad, and restrain spending when the economy is good.

Many western countries got into trouble because they kept on spending when the times were good. . . .

It is not too late to return to what once worked. . . . [Galbraith* recently stated], "The tendency of the modern market economy to periods of despondency and depression must be specifically addressed. . . . This requires positive government intervention." . . .

How should governments intervene? "Lower interest rates may help, but there is no magic in monetary policy . . . In times of recession governments must move aggressively to employ people [and relieve] economic distress. . . . Then, when recovery is assured, there must be the discipline that brings restraint and allows the reduction of government expenditure."

*John Kenneth Galbraith, Canadian-born economist

—from *The Edmonton Journal*

16. In the excerpt, what is meant by the "old economics"?
- A. Classical liberal theories
 - B. Laissez-faire theories
 - C. Supply-side theories
 - D. Keynesian theories
17. The concept in this editorial that would **most** alarm supporters of "the modern market economy" is that of
- A. "positive government intervention"
 - B. "Lower interest rates"
 - C. "monetary policy"
 - D. "reduction of government expenditure"
18. Since the 1980s, Western governments have had difficulties following Galbraith's advice to "move aggressively" because of
- A. shortages of available investment capital
 - B. the lack of initiative in a security-minded workforce
 - C. pressure from the electorate to raise taxes on corporations
 - D. the necessity of reducing accumulated budget deficits and debt loads

Use the following information to answer questions 19 and 20.

Various Political and Economic Beliefs

1. Economies should be planned and regulated by the state.
2. The principles of the free market should be promoted.
3. International economic agencies should regulate world trade.
4. Government intervention in an economy should be kept to a minimum.
5. Radical reform should be used to correct the abuses of capitalism.
6. The right of individuals to own property should be protected.
7. The rights of the collective should be preserved at all costs.

19. The beliefs that are consistent with moderate right-wing ideologies are

- A. beliefs 2, 4, and 6
- B. beliefs 1, 3, and 5
- C. beliefs 2, 6, and 7
- D. beliefs 1, 4, and 5

20. The beliefs that are consistent with the ideas of Marxist-Leninists are

- A. beliefs 2, 3, and 6
- B. beliefs 1, 5, and 7
- C. beliefs 2, 4, and 7
- D. beliefs 4, 5, and 6

21. *Only a few people possess the intelligence and ability to rule effectively.*

A fascist would support this generalization by rationalizing that

- A. the state must be concerned with community and family values rather than the selfish goals of a few individuals
- B. peoples' beliefs and opinions should be widely disseminated to encourage social cohesion and participation
- C. the state must recognize and allow for the basic fact of human nature that only the strong survive
- D. the privileges of the individual must prevail over the collective welfare of society

Use the following cartoons to answer questions 22 to 24.

Source I



—from *World Press Review*

Source II

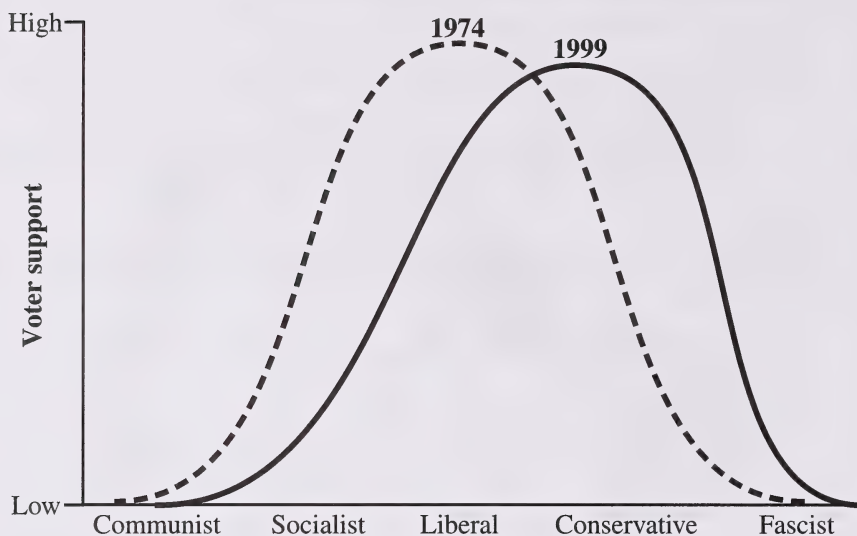


—from *The Globe and Mail*

22. The focus of these cartoons from the early 1990s is the
- A. changing political landscape in eastern Europe
 - B. growing popularity of left-wing doctrines in western Europe
 - C. strong condemnation of capitalism as a workable system in formerly communist economies
 - D. diminishing appeal of proportional representation as an alternative to one-party totalitarianism
23. Which of the following nations have resisted the ideological shifts referred to in these two sources?
- A. Poland and the Czech Republic
 - B. North Korea and Cuba
 - C. Iraq and Saudi Arabia
 - D. Albania and Romania
24. The assumption underlying both sources is the belief that
- A. popular movements in former communist countries have been focused more on national unity than on political stability
 - B. totalitarian socialist practices have been strongly condemned by right-wing extremist youth
 - C. Marxist-Leninist theories have been criticized unfairly
 - D. extreme leftist ideals have lost their appeal
-
25. According to democratic theory, active interest groups and a free press ensure that
- A. tyranny of the majority is prevented
 - B. minority rights do not become entrenched
 - C. bureaucratic decisions are given greater credibility
 - D. elections reflect the wishes of mainstream political parties
26. Extreme political right-wing reactionaries and left-wing radicals would agree with which of the following aspects of societal change?
- A. Change is needed to improve the lives of the economically disadvantaged.
 - B. Political power and authority must eventually rest in the hands of all citizens.
 - C. Violence may be necessary if there are forces that resist proposed changes.
 - D. A new society must eliminate all traditional elements of the society it has replaced.

Use the following graph to answer questions 27 and 28.

The Changing Political Landscape in Nation X: 1974–1999



27. In 1999, most citizens of Nation X would **likely** have voted for political parties that promised
- A. less government intervention in the economy
 - B. less opportunity for workers to be exploited
 - C. higher taxes on large corporations
 - D. increased welfare benefits for all
28. The information provided by the graph supports the conclusion that in Nation X,
- A. public interest in political issues has declined
 - B. a movement toward reforming the electoral system has occurred
 - C. a shift in the social values held by the general population has occurred
 - D. the number of diverse political parties vying for power has increased

Use the following chart to answer question 29.

Proposal	Expected Benefit	Possible Negative Result
Canada should adopt an electoral system of proportional representation.	Political party representation in Parliament will more accurately reflect voter preference.	?

29. Which of the following statements completes the chart?
- A. New laws will reflect the beliefs of an elite group.
 - B. Voter choice will be reduced as a result of fewer political parties.
 - C. Elections will occur more frequently if parties fail to win a majority vote.
 - D. Citizens will become more apathetic about politics, leading to low voter turnout.

Use the following excerpt to answer question 30.

The threat to individual liberties from the whims of the majority has traditionally provided a justification for the ruling classes to restrict the right to vote to their own circle. For centuries British Members of Parliament were elected by the small fraction of the population which met the voting qualification of owning a large amount of property. The laws were such that only men with private wealth or access to government patronage could afford to sit in Parliament.

—from *Royal Bank Letter*

30. The system described in this excerpt provides a historical example of
- A. an aristocracy with a coalition government
 - B. an oligarchy with limited franchise
 - C. a minority government
 - D. a direct democracy

31. In Canada, an action that would represent a movement away from the practice of traditional representative democracy and movement toward the practice of direct democracy would be
- A. a prime minister calling for a national referendum to determine government policy on the abortion issue
 - B. the House of Commons amending a private member's bill on abortion
 - C. a prime minister allowing members of Parliament to vote by conscience on a controversial abortion bill
 - D. an anti-abortion group disrupting question period in the House of Commons
32. Which of the following statements describes the functions of the legislative, judicial, and executive branches of government in a democracy?
- A. The legislative branch suggests the law, the judicial branch enforces the law, and the executive branch applies the law.
 - B. The legislative branch administers the law, the judicial branch makes the law, and the executive branch carries out the law.
 - C. The legislative branch passes the law, the judicial branch interprets the law, and the executive branch carries out the law.
 - D. The legislative branch interprets the law, the judicial branch applies the law, and the executive branch develops and passes the law.

Use the following information to answer question 33.

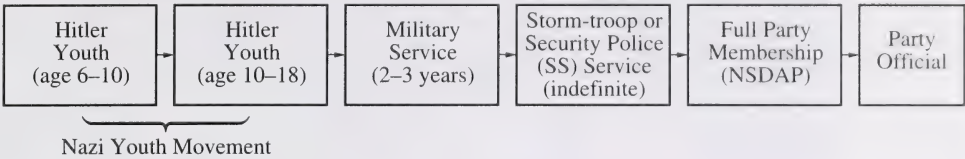
Selected Socioeconomic Conditions

- Political instability and extremism
- Homelessness and extreme poverty
- Rampant inflation and unemployment
- Currency devaluation and market collapse
- Organized crime and political corruption

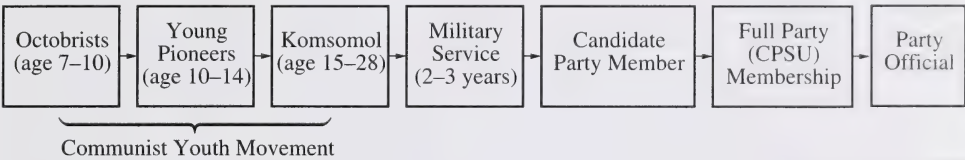
33. The "Socioeconomic Conditions" listed above are characteristic of
- A. Great Britain during the 1920s
 - B. Canada in the 1930s
 - C. West Germany in the 1980s
 - D. Russia during the 1990s

Use the following charts to answer question 34.

I. Hitler's Third Reich



II. The Stalinist Pattern



—from *Ideologies in World Affairs*

34. Which technique of dictatorship is illustrated in the charts above?
- A. Purging dissidents
 - B. Terrorizing opponents
 - C. Scapegoating enemies
 - D. Indoctrinating supporters
-
35. The popular appeal of fascism in both Italy and Germany during the interwar years can be attributed largely to the emphasis fascist ideology placed on
- A. racial discrimination
 - B. ultranationalistic fervour
 - C. isolationist foreign policies
 - D. class struggle between rich and poor

Use the following map to answer questions 36 and 37.



36. This map indicates major frontier changes in eastern Europe that resulted from the
- A. First World War
 - B. Nazi–Soviet Pact
 - C. Second World War
 - D. end of the Cold War

37. Most of the nations shown to have lost territory did so **primarily** because of their
- A. proximity to the Soviet Union
 - B. dissatisfied national minorities
 - C. authoritarian communist governments
 - D. refusal to pay reparations to the United States
-

Use the following quotation to answer questions 38 and 39.

There shall be no annexations, no contributions, no punitive damages. Peoples are not to be handed about from one sovereignty to another by an international conference or an understanding between rivals and antagonists. National aspirations must be respected; peoples may now be dominated and governed only by their own consent. . . . [This] is an imperative principle of actions which statesmen will henceforth ignore at their peril.

—President Woodrow Wilson’s address to Congress, February 11, 1918

38. The “imperative principle” that Wilson was referring to is
- A. open diplomacy
 - B. self-determination
 - C. collective security
 - D. national expansion
39. The idea that “Peoples are not to be handed about from one sovereignty to another” was **most clearly** disregarded in 1919 with the creation of
- A. Austria
 - B. Finland
 - C. the Baltic states
 - D. the Polish Corridor
-
40. The optimism that greeted the League of Nations at its inception was shattered when the organization failed to fulfill its mandate and control the
- A. imperialist tendencies of fascist dictators
 - B. domestic human rights abuses in Nazi Germany
 - C. economic consequences of the Great Depression
 - D. isolationist foreign policies of several great powers

Use the following information to answer questions 41 and 42.

Developments in Great Britain During the Interwar Years, 1919 to 1939

- Strong pacifist movements opposed involvement in European affairs.
- Many British leaders felt that the peace treaties following the First World War dealt too harshly with the defeated powers.
- The economic disaster of the Great Depression led to large cuts in military spending.
- Public opinion was strongly against military confrontation.

41. These developments encouraged the British government to adopt a foreign policy of
- A. appeasing fascist demands
 - B. deterring communist expansion
 - C. supporting American isolationism
 - D. withdrawing from continental affairs
42. These developments created a climate that fostered public support for Great Britain's signing of the
- A. Treaty of Versailles
 - B. Balfour Declaration
 - C. Yalta Agreement
 - D. Munich Accord
-
43. The League of Nations' imposition of economic sanctions to punish Italy for its invasion of Abyssinia influenced Mussolini's decision to
- A. withdraw his troops from East Africa
 - B. form an alliance with Nazi Germany
 - C. remain neutral during the interwar years
 - D. support fascism as an alternative to democracy
44. The governments of Great Britain and France maintained a policy of non-intervention in the Spanish Civil War in the hope that the
- A. conflict would remain contained to Spain
 - B. fascist rebels would achieve victory in Spain
 - C. League of Nations would declare a ceasefire in Spain
 - D. Republican government of Spain would maintain legitimacy

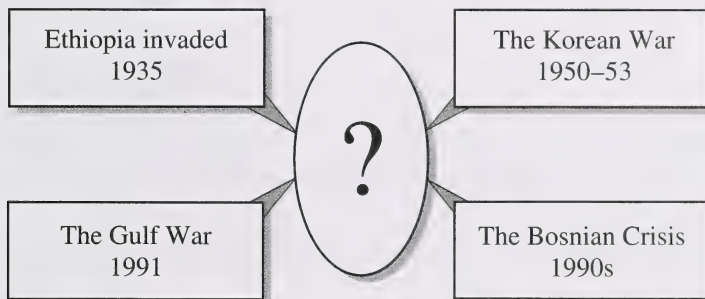
Use the following excerpt to answer question 45.

... the two factors which were probably decisive for the League's final failure were the lack of universality in its membership and the reluctance even to consider the use of force. [The latter] was understandable enough after the slaughter of the [First World War], but it was a fatal weakness. In the [UN] Charter we have tried to learn from this experience.

—from *Vital Speeches of the Day*, 1951

45. The ability of the United Nations to “learn from this experience” has been undermined by the
- A. voting procedures in the General Assembly
 - B. creation of a bureaucracy to act upon major decisions
 - C. provision of a veto for permanent members of the Security Council
 - D. creation of special agencies to coordinate and administer humanitarian projects

Use the following diagram to answer question 46.



46. Which of the following generalizations completes this diagram?
- A. Maintaining spheres of influence prevents hostilities.
 - B. Collective security achieves varying degrees of success.
 - C. Deterrence effectively prevents aggression between nations.
 - D. Diplomacy is primarily motivated by imperialist tendencies.
47. By supporting the terms of the Munich Agreement, France abandoned commitments made to
- A. Great Britain in the Treaty of Versailles
 - B. Czechoslovakia in the Little Entente
 - C. the United States in the Dawes Plan
 - D. Germany in the Locarno Pacts

Use the following map to answer questions 48 and 49.

Major Battles of the Second World War



—from *The Rise of the Global Village*

48. Which of the battles indicated above had the **most significant** Canadian involvement?

- A. Battles 1 and 12
- B. Battles 2 and 3
- C. Battles 4 and 11
- D. Battles 5 and 7

49. Which of the following battles is correctly matched with its outcome?

	BATTLE NUMBER	OUTCOME
A.	3	Germany gains control of Egypt until 1944.
B.	5	Valuable Soviet oil and grain reserves are ceded to the Axis alliance.
C.	11	Allied liberation of Nazi-controlled northern Europe begins.
D.	12	Germany initiates a plan of genocide against European Jews and other “non-Aryans.”

50. During the Cold War, the United States and the Soviet Union directly demonstrated authority over territories perceived to be in their immediate spheres of influence during the

- A. Gulf War and the Vietnam War
- B. Berlin Airlift and the Suez Crisis
- C. Korean War and the Six-Day War
- D. Cuban Missile Crisis and the Hungarian Revolution

51. A feature common to the Korean War and the Vietnam War was that in both conflicts,

- A. Soviet soldiers and equipment were tested against American soldiers and equipment
- B. the United States became militarily involved because of a foreign policy of containment
- C. the final result was a stalemate; neither side gained nor lost significant territory
- D. communist forces successfully unified a divided nation

52. Which of the following events **best** illustrates the practice of brinkmanship?

- A. The signing of the Kellogg–Briand Pact, 1928
- B. The introduction of the Marshall Plan, 1947
- C. The enforcement of the Berlin Blockade, 1948–49
- D. The signing of the SALT I Agreement, 1972

Use the following excerpt to answer questions 53 and 54.

Thus the primary consideration soon became not the importance of a noncommunist South Vietnam in itself but the repercussions to be expected from reneging on this commitment. As concerns the impact internationally, the fear was of disillusionment with the worth of the alliances contracted by the U.S. and the encouragement of other Communist-led “wars of national liberation” which might follow a retreat from Southeast Asia. With regard to the domestic scene, the steadfast defense of South Vietnam was to preempt the charge of being soft on communism, an accusation to which Democratic presidents, mindful of Yalta and the “loss of China,” were particularly sensitive.

—from *The Vietnam War: Opposing Viewpoints*

53. The writer suggests that American involvement in South Vietnam during the 1960s and 1970s was motivated **mainly** by
- A. fear of the consequences of withdrawal
 - B. popular support in the United States for the war
 - C. the attempt to negotiate new military alliances in Asia
 - D. the desire to impose democracy on dictatorial governments
54. The writer’s references to the “‘loss of China’” and being “mindful of Yalta” are made **primarily** in relation to the
- A. traditional policy of isolationism and neutrality practised by the United States
 - B. spread of communist influence immediately following the Second World War
 - C. era of détente with China and the Soviet Union that was inaugurated by President Nixon
 - D. ideological break between the Soviet Union and China that occurred during the Khrushchev years
-
55. Which of the following issues emerging from the Second World War has generated the **most** debate and controversy?
- A. How effective were intelligence-gathering agencies in ending the war?
 - B. Should the Allies have opened a second front in Europe sooner than they did?
 - C. How aware of Nazi atrocities were the German population and the rest of the world?
 - D. What were the secret, additional protocols that were a part of the Nazi–Soviet Pact of 1939?

Use the following information to answer questions 56 and 57.

Some Articles from the Treaties of Rome

- A common agricultural policy shall be established among Member states.
- A common transportation policy shall be created for Member States.
- A common tariff and trade policy among Member States shall be pursued.
- Tariff and trade restrictions among Member States shall be abolished.
- People, capital, and services shall move freely between Member States.

56. These articles were to serve as the basis for the formation of the
- A. Allied Control Council in 1946
 - B. North Atlantic Treaty Organization in 1949
 - C. Council for Mutual Economic Assistance in 1949
 - D. European Economic Community in 1957
57. By accepting and acting upon these articles, a government demonstrated its commitment to the principle of
- A. national sovereignty
 - B. ultranationalism
 - C. supranationalism
 - D. national security

Use the following information to answer question 58.

Vietnam 1954–1975	Afghanistan 1979–1989	Balkans 1992–?
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58. Taken together, the above situations demonstrate the difficulties associated with superpower efforts to
- A. restore their spheres of influence
 - B. coordinate peacekeeping operations
 - C. maintain control over foreign markets
 - D. resolve wars of national liberation or civil conflict

Use the following sources to answer questions 59 to 62.

Source I

After almost half a century, the communist world's leader, President Mikhail Gorbachev, has undertaken dramatic changes within the Soviet bloc that give the free world's leader, President George Bush, another historic opportunity to enhance the West's security and to effect a sea change in the U.S.–Soviet relationship. Gorbachev's policies of glasnost and perestroika have been hailed, even by some hard-line Western leaders, as heralding the end of the cold war. While his reforms give reason for a reappraisal of the West's policy toward the Soviet Union, we must bear in mind that the causes of the cold war—Moscow's domination of Eastern Europe and aggressive foreign policies around the world—still endure. Those who urge the West to “help Gorbachev” with low-interest loans and subsidized credits fail to realize that such actions are not in our interest until he makes an irrevocable break with the Kremlin's past policies.

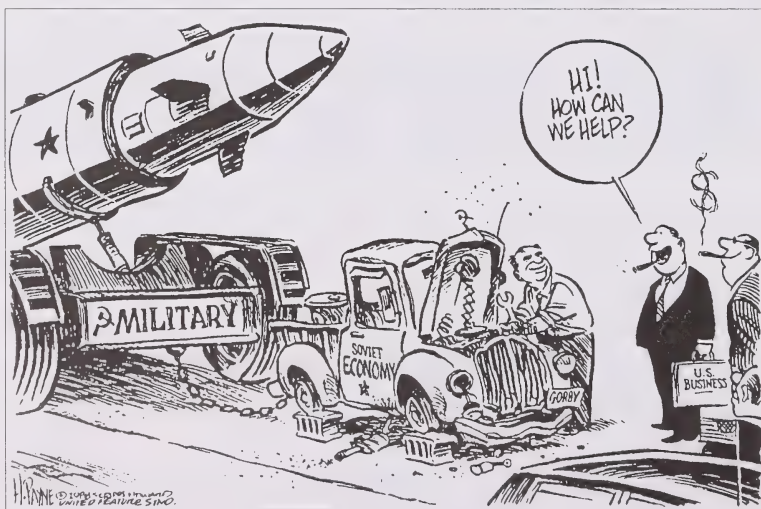
—Richard Nixon, former U.S. president, 1989

Source II

A large segment of the American population has the need to cultivate the theory of American innocence and virtue—which must have an opposite pole of evil. . . . I feel very strongly that the extreme military anxieties and rivalries that have marked the high points of the Cold War have increasingly lost their rationale. Now, they are predominantly matters of the past. The Cold War is outdated. Of far greater importance are areas which demand collaboration between the Soviet Union and the United States. . . . What worries me more than whether Gorbachev has changed the Soviet Union for the better is the American media's persistent dramatization of Cold War myths and stereotypes. The Soviets dropped the Cold War mentality. Now, it's up to us to do the same thing.

—George Kennan, former U.S. diplomat, 1988

Source III



—all sources from *The Superpowers: A New Détente*

59. Some of the doubts expressed in Source I were alleviated later in 1989 when
- A. the people of the Soviet Union re-elected Gorbachev as president
 - B. the two superpowers agreed to eliminate their land-based nuclear missiles
 - C. hard-line communists used armed force to bring down Gorbachev's regime
 - D. satellite states such as Poland, Hungary, and East Germany asserted their full autonomy from the Soviet Union
60. The speaker in Source II argues that the greatest impediment to ending the Cold War was
- A. American distrust of the Soviet Union
 - B. Soviet refusal to participate in bilateral arms talks
 - C. Gorbachev's inability to control the pace of reform in the Soviet Union
 - D. American foreign policy that placed too much emphasis on conciliation of Soviet demands
61. Which of the following messages is suggested in Source III?
- A. American business interests hope to sell arms to the Soviet Union.
 - B. American business investment may lead to the continuance of the super power arms race.
 - C. Gorbachev's economic reforms have made the Soviet Union a stable place to invest.
 - D. Gorbachev's reforms have focused on reviving the economy while reforming military spending
62. Which of the following statements about the sources is accurate?
- A. Source I and Source II offer similar points of view.
 - B. Source III focuses on the central theme of Source II.
 - C. Source III offers a message consistent with Source I.
 - D. All three sources offer opinions that essentially support the same conclusion.

Use the following excerpt to answer questions 63 and 64.

Note: In this excerpt, the writer is responding to the 1997 French trial of Maurice Papon. Papon was charged with crimes against humanity during the Nazi occupation of France. Papon served as a bureaucrat in the collaborationist Vichy Government of France during the Second World War.

Justice must follow its course without interference. However, I do have a feeling of uneasiness. More than 50 years have elapsed, and much of the evidence is based on the imprecise recollections of a few witnesses. I also perceive the danger of a second trial. The Court of Assizes is working under the scrutiny of the outside world. The international press has devoted a great deal of coverage to this case. Many in the media, particularly the Anglo-Saxon media, would be very glad to hear a public admission or acknowledgment of guilt by the French nation. The media forget that France was an occupied nation. One can't blind oneself to the facts. There is an expectant pause and a desire to hear the French people hold themselves accountable. I cannot agree to this wish or the comparisons that are made with Germany. The Germans were responsible for their actions. The French people were subject to an occupying army that imposed its will upon them.

Did the French fail to show solidarity with their Jewish compatriots? It is in our own best interest to tell the truth. The Germans issued the orders for the arrests and deportations, but they were frequently carried out by French officials. As soon as the consequences had been determined, these agents should have refused to obey these orders.

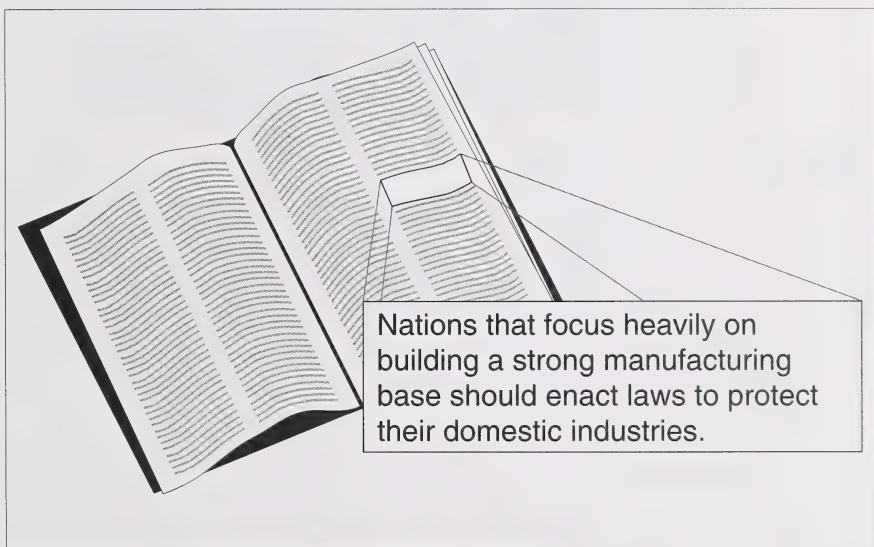
Setting forth the truth should remain the province of academicians, historians, and the courts, rather than of the political arena, which is tempted to take whatever position it deems most advantageous.

—former French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing

—from *World Press Review*

63. The writer suggests that war crimes committed in France differed from those committed in Germany in that French citizens responsible for such crimes
- A. did not recognize the seriousness of their actions
 - B. did not participate in actions based on racist doctrines
 - C. were few in number and often fanatical in their beliefs
 - D. were following orders given by a foreign occupation force
64. The “uneasiness” of the writer arises, in part, from a concern that a war crimes trial would
- A. reignite historic Franco–German enmity
 - B. be prejudiced by influences outside the legal system
 - C. place the guilt of the French nation on the accused person
 - D. reopen historic problems that are better left to political solutions

Use the following source to answer question 65.



65. A proponent of the writer’s beliefs would support a policy of
- A. protectionist tariff barriers
 - B. interventionist social policies
 - C. regional cooperative alliances
 - D. international free-trade agreements

66. Organizations such as the WTO and the IMF encourage government actions designed to promote greater
- A. ultranationalism
 - B. global integration
 - C. collective security
 - D. national sovereignty
67. To Marxist supporters, imperialist economic activity is **most clearly** exemplified by the
- A. re-emergence of colonial empires
 - B. development of military spheres of influence
 - C. operation of transnational, global corporations
 - D. presence of supranational political organizations

Use the following source to answer question 68.

When faced with an international crisis, leaders of modern democratic governments have often referred to the “lesson of Munich.”

68. What is the “lesson of Munich”?
- A. Diplomacy is the best way to guarantee territorial security.
 - B. Nations should not interfere in each other’s domestic affairs.
 - C. Agencies of collective security should not mediate in multinational disputes.
 - D. A hard-line stance must be taken by nations negotiating with an aggressor state.

Use the following cartoon to answer questions 69 and 70.



—from *Best Editorial Cartoons of the Year*, 1994 Edition

69. The details of the cartoon suggest that under the leadership of President Boris Yeltsin, Russia was seeking to
- A. restore control over former Soviet republics
 - B. return to the traditional Soviet foreign policy of *détente*
 - C. establish an alliance system that includes states in western Europe
 - D. extend the policies of *perestroika* and *glasnost* to neighbouring states
70. In response to the threat depicted in the cartoon, most eastern European states have
- A. adopted a policy of conciliation toward Russia
 - B. sought to establish formal links with NATO
 - C. declared their territories to be nuclear-free zones
 - D. begun programs to develop conventional deterrent forces

***You have now completed Part A.
Please proceed to Part B.***

Part B: Written Response

Description

Part B: Written Response consists of an essay assignment, worth 30% of the total examination mark.

Evaluation: Your essay will be evaluated for

- Exploration of the Issue
- Defence of Position
- Quality of Examples
- Quality of Language and Expression

Instructions

- You are to **take** and **defend** a position on **either** Topic A **or** Topic B for your essay. If you write on both topics, **only** the first will be marked.
- Be sure to indicate your choice of topic in the space provided on the back cover.
- Space is provided in this booklet for planning and for your Written Work.
- Use blue or black ink for your Written Work.

Additional Instructions For Students Using Word Processors

- Format your work using an easy-to-read 12-point or larger font such as Times.
- Double-space your final copy.
- Staple your final printed work to the page indicated for word-processed work for each section. Hand in all work.
- Indicate in the space provided on the back cover that you have attached word-processed pages.

Reminders for Writing

- **Plan** your essay.
- **Focus** on the issue under discussion.
- **Establish** a clear position or thesis that will direct and unify your essay.
- **Organize** your essay in a manner that will best defend your position.
- **Defend** your position by using supportive and specific evidence drawn from your knowledge of social studies.
- **Edit** and **proofread** your writing.

Written Response—Essay Assignment

Choose **one** of the following issues for your essay. Be sure to indicate your choice in the space provided on the back cover.

Topic A

Some people believe that poverty can most effectively be reduced through government spending on social programs. Others argue that poverty can most effectively be reduced when the government requires citizens to be self-reliant.

Should the state take an active role in the reduction of poverty?

In your essay, take and defend a position on this issue.

Or

Topic B

Some people believe that great power nations should act on their own to resolve crisis situations. Others argue that crisis situations should be resolved by the collective efforts of the international community.

Should crisis situations be resolved by the individual actions of great power nations?

In your essay, take and defend a position on this issue.

Fold and tear along perforation.

Planning

Be sure to indicate on the back cover

- **your choice of topic**
- **whether you have attached word-processed pages**

*If you are using a word processor, staple your Written Work here.
You may make corrections directly on your printed page(s).*

Written Work

Planning

Written Work

Planning

Written Work

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Credits

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